





## BEREA, • KENTUCKY

In the 55th congress Maine clearly enjoyed the distinction of having the strongest delegation in the house, but in this congress the Iowa delegation, by common consent, stands at the head. Six out of Iowa's 11 men bring fame to the state, for the remaining five are now in congress for their first term and so can not be considered. These six men are David H. Henderson, William P. Hepburn, J. F. Lacey, Jonathan P. Dolliver, John A. T. Hull and Robert G. Cousins. They are all lawyers and some of them bore arms during the civil war.

## CHAPTER XXI

"However, come to the knock."  
"Knock again," I said, a little impatiently, and this time a deep voice called out: "I placed my hand on the door to open it, when the sentry spoke with unexpected civility: "Take care of the beast, signore!" "The beast—what beast?" I asked, pretending not to know anything of Pluto's existence. "His excellency's bear—do not fear it—she is might injure you—cospetto! but it is a perfect hound if you run from it. It killed a poor woman the other day." "Thankas, friend, I will beware," I answered, and pushed open the door, springing back as fast as I did so, for with a short

"You would have another lordship, or two maybe, to stake if my proposal were carried out."

"Certo!" he said, "it is useless."

"Then I am sorry," I replied, rising as if to depart, "but must wish you good day."

"Dincolo! Cavaliere, you are not going without some refreshment. Ho! without there," and his deep voice pealed out like a great bell.

"Well, Messer Ugo di Savelli,"

...the thing out there, I could only imagine it  
like it, if only as a curiosity. —The-Bits





## BEHIND THE BOERS.

Gen. Buller's Advance is Very Important to the British Forces.

He is Probably Fighting His Way Forward, as All Communications Have Been Cut Off From the British Forces.

London, Jan. 13.—Gen. Buller's short dispatch announcing his forward movement of Thursday is interpreted as meaning that he has passed around the western end of the Boer lines at Colenso, and is now several miles behind them and within 14 miles of Gen. Buller's outposts at Ladysmith. The Boers a few days ago had forces with guns at Springfield, where Gen. Buller's advance is reported. These commandos have been obviously dislodged, either by fighting or by maneuvers, the Boers retreating across the Tugela as Gen. Buller advanced.

From Gen. Buller's dispatch, coupled with the fact that medical intelligence from the front of war has virtually ceased since Monday, the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer intrenchments.

The death lists from enteric fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging from 8 to 10 daily, are considered more serious than the 420 casualties of Saturday's fight, as they indicate the frightfully unsanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith, dated December 7, says that even then 90 out of 500 men in the battalion of which the writer was a member were sick with dysentery or enteric fever, and, according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated January 8, the patients and attendants in Toulon camp, where the hospital is, then numbered 2,800.

London, Jan. 13.—The war office announced that the British casualties at Ladysmith, January 6, among the rank and file were 137 killed and 242 wounded.

The war office Friday morning received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, Thursday, January 11, at 9:30 p. m.:

"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgieters' drift this morning and seized Pond. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north."

Lady Methuen has issued an absolute prohibition of the rumors that Lord Methuen is ill, or that he was injured by the falling of his horse at the battle of Magersfontein.

Lape Town, Jan. 13.—The Orange Free State is impressing every available man, including foreigners, for military service. Free State men are employing Kaffirs with rousing readiness to harvest a conquered British territory.

### SAFE BLOWN UP.

Bank Robbers at Owensville, Ind., Secured \$15,000, the Total Currency in the Bank.

Princeton, Ind., Jan. 13.—Robbers blew up the safe and vault in the banking house of McElhinis, Towel & Co., at Owensville, this country, Friday morning and secured \$15,000, the total currency in the bank. The money was placed on a hand car upon the Mt. Vernon branch of the Evansville & Terre Haute railway, and run to Poseyville, 12 miles south-east. Here the hand car was left and the money was removed to a vehicle. The robbers then made their way overland to the Wabash river, crossing on the Illinois side.

The safe and vault was literally blown to pieces and the doors and shutters were torn off the building. A portion of the roof was blown off, and the walls were badly damaged. Valuable papers and notes were either lost or destroyed.

The banking firm of McElhinis, Towel & Co., is one of the oldest in southern Indiana. Being located in the center of a rich farming country, the amount of business transacted was considerable.

Most of the money deposit was by farmers, for which the bank is responsible.

### To Prey on British Vessels.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Capt. Chas. Hill says he has been offered a commission as captain in a gunboat fleet said to be forming in the Bahamas in the interest of the Transvaal. It is thought the fleet will prey on the British merchant marine.

### Buying Out for South Africa.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—It is reported here that the British government has purchased several ship loads of oats for the use of the army in South Africa. Two vessels are reported to have been chartered to load the cargoes at this port for Cape Town.

### Boy Guards Stare Hanged.

Elton, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Fire in the large dry goods store of R. B. Wells Sons & Co. did damage amounting to some \$75,000 to \$100,000.

### Wife Murderer Hanged.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—Robert Brown, a Negro, was hanged Thursday in Moyamensing prison for murder of his wife. Brown's crime was particularly brutal and savage. It was in the latter part of 1898 when Brown, who had just been discharged from the house of correction, went to the house where his wife, Lucinda, was employed as a domestic, and accused her of having caused his arrest. She was scrubbing the steps at the time and Brown drew a knife and stabbed her repeatedly, inflicting wounds which soon resulted in her death.

## MORA IS REMOVED.

Gen. Wood Has Changed the Fiscal of the Cuban Supreme Court Recently Established.

Havana, Jan. 13.—"Federico Mora, fiscal of the supreme court, is hereby removed from office for the good of the public service."

"This removal is the result of an investigation into the conditions existing in the administration of justice under his supervision."

The foregoing official order was handed to Senor Mora by Gov. Gen. Wood. Senor Mora's fall has been predicted ever since the first case was brought against the custom house officials, and the disgraceful condition of the prisons, especially as affecting those awaiting trial, has been generally charged against him. For some time it has been said that Mora has been devoting too much attention to social affairs and too little to his duties.

Gen. Wood's investigation has shown that the office of the supreme court fiscal is largely responsible for a number of the entangled cases and that not only Mora, but others in the department of justice, have been persistently trying to block the charges against customs officials. Collector Illias is anxious to prove guilty of wholesale bribery and corruption.

Every possible influence has been exerted to protect the incriminated men from receiving the punishment which is their due; but the public has been willing to believe that high officials of the rank of Mora have been implicated. Mora's letter to the supreme court regarding the custom house fraud cases under trial, which has already been called, was only the last straw. His dismissal had been decided upon some days before.

### DISASTER AT SEA.

Probably Sixty Lives Were Lost by the Wrecking of a Steamer off the Newfoundland Coast.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 13.—The following comprises all the details regarding the wrecking in St. Mary's bay that can be obtained.

The ship is a two masted steamer of nearly 3,000 tons and probably carried a crew of 60, with possibly some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely and the forepart under water. The vessel soon went down. There is not the slightest prospect that any soul on board escaped death, as the intense midwinter cold would kill any who escaped drowning.

A trunk filled with woman's clothing has been washed ashore there as well as a garment which is either a waterproof cape, such as used by a woman, or a man's overcoat. Nearby was found some underwear, evidently a man's, marked with the initials "J. J." This seems to indicate that the ship had passengers.

### BUTTONS PROHIBITED.

Regulations of the Army Pertaining to the Wearing of Badges and Other Decorations.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The secretary of war has amended the regulations of the army pertaining to the wearing of badges and similar decorations so as to permit officers and enlisted men, who in their own right, or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies; of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion or are members of the regular army and navy union, to wear on all occasions of ceremony the distinctive badges of such societies.

It is also provided that medals of honor and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice as well as army corps badges, may be worn on occasions of ceremony. The wearing of insignia "buttons," however, is prohibited.

### Good Results of Arbitration.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The industrial commission heard Joseph Bishop, secretary of the Ohio state board of arbitration. He gave the commission the results of arbitration in Ohio and the recommendations he had made to the Ohio legislature. He said that whenever employers recognized committees representing labor a settlement without a strike was the result.

### Thief Quickly Captured.

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 13.—A thief giving his name as Ed Harris and his residence as Cincinnati was captured in the Pan-handle freight office just after having robbed the safe. The stolen money was found on his person. He was bound over to the circuit court.

### Residence Hacked.

New York, Jan. 13.—Diamonds and other valuable jewelry to the value of about \$5,000 was stolen from the home of Mrs. Joseph Wood, in East Thirty-third street. It is thought the thieves entered the house when the occupants were at dinner.

### Confessed Thief Sentenced.

New York, Jan. 13.—Lewis F. Goldsmith, cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National bank, who confessed to the theft of \$101,000, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senators The senate discussed, without action, the United States toward the Philippines. The problem was then discussed on the Philippine question, introduced to prevent a repetition of the Hays-Tilden controversy. Among bills introduced were granting travel pay and commutation railroads to volunteer soldiers who served in the Philippines, and were transported to the United States before being mustered out by the government, just as if they had been mustered out in the archipelago, for the retirement of officers of the army who served in the civil war at one grade higher in rank than that actually held, provided they be retired for disability, to establish postal savings departments, increasing the duty on imports brought into the United States from contiguous countries in other than American ships.

House.—The house ordered two investigations, one was that an inquiry should be made into the appointment by the president of Postmaster John C. Graham of Provo City, Utah, and Postmaster Oscar Smith, of Logan, Utah, who are indicted as polygamists. The other is a general investigation into the conduct of Gen. Merriam and the United States navy officers during the Philippine insurrection and subsequent threats. Hills were introduced to give home-steaders the right to deposit their claims for the time of their service, to recognize the revenue cutter service. This bill provides for the rank pay and retirement of officers in the service, and is similar to the bill which has several times passed the house. The house adjourned until Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senators—Nearly all the time of the senate was taken up with the discussion of an address which favored the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States government.

House.—Not in session. Washington, Jan. 10.—Senators—Mr. Hale introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning the departure west of the seizure of Amer in their own country authorities. Beautiful and representative tributes to the late Vice President Hobart.

House.—Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the house until 1 o'clock, after which an hour was devoted to a discussion of the public services of the late Representative Greene, of Nebraska. Then the house adjourned until Friday.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senators—The Philippine policy was discussed by several senators. Mr. Pettigrew bitterly attacked the Philippine policy and advocated the seizure of Amer in their own country. Further considered. Two bills were passed one conferring additional powers upon the director of the bureau of the Indianapolis public building to \$25,000. Adjourned to Monday.

House.—Not in session.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senators—Not in session. House.—Mr. Cullings (Miss) was sworn in and made his speech. He was a member of the house since congress convened. The speaker laid before the house the resignation of John Walter Smith, governor of Maryland. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) then presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the impeachment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the secretary of the treasury with certain New York national banks in connection with the sale of the New York custom house. The house adjourned until Monday.

### Robotic Plague at Honolulu.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The state department has been informed by Mr. Heywood, United States agent at Honolulu, under date of January 1, that eight deaths have occurred from the lathetic plague at Honolulu since the last telegraphic report, December 28 last, which announced three deaths from that cause. Mr. Heywood also states that the entire city of Honolulu is in quarantine.

### Execution Did Not Take Place.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13.—Owing to the fact that Walter Cotton, the condemned murderer of Charles Wyatt, a prominent citizen of Portsmouth, is absent in the dismal swamp, his execution did not take place. No trace of the murderer has been seen since his sleep death watch permitted him to escape.

### Bound Robber to a Bedstead.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 13.—Marion Joseph discovered an intruder in her home last night and looked the front door, while her sister fastened the rear door. The girls then caught the robber, bound him to a bedstead, and telephoned to the police. The girls searched the thief, and took \$7 from him he had found in one of the rooms. The robber was Pete Bonomia, who has a sentence of five years hanging over him.

### Sentenced to Prison.

New York, Jan. 13.—Lewis E. Goldsmith, for years the assistant cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) national bank, who pleaded guilty to an indictment amounting him of having stolen about \$100,000 from that institution during the period beginning with April, 1898, and ending on November 14, 1899, was Friday sentenced to serve eight years in the penitentiary at Sing Sing.

### Mad, John B. Guthrie Dead.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Major John B. Guthrie, aged 55 years, died suddenly in this city. At the battle of the Fifth Infantry, was wounded while leading his regiment up the hill after the commanding officer, Col. Worth, had been wounded. He was invalided home. He will be buried at Patterson, N. J.

### Made Love and Hugged Her.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13.—Andrew W. Lebeck was in police court Friday charged with the theft of \$500 from Mrs. Mary Winters, widow, 47. He was brought here from Peru, Ind. Mrs. Winters swore he made love to her and they became engaged, and that he borrowed money and food. He says he was robbed of the \$500 in Chicago.

### Parliament Meeting Postponed.

London, Jan. 13.—The queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for January 30.

### Republican Party Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 11.—Elwood S. Corser, who represents the national silver republican party in his negotiations with the democrats and populists, has just returned from a conference of anti-imperialists at Chicago, at which it was agreed to hold a national meeting at Philadelphia on February 23, and another probably in Chicago just before the national republican convention meets. At this latter meeting it is the intention to make a declaration that no party or candidate opposed to the recognition of the Philippines shall receive its support.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson for the International Series for January 21, 1900.—Preaching of John the Baptist.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I prepare ye the way to the Lord.—Luke 3:1.

### THE LESSON TEXT.

John 3:1-17.

7 Then said he to the multitude that came forth to be baptized of him, O ye Pharisees, ye hypocrites, ye kill the bodies of men, but leave the souls of men alive. Ye will not believe, unless I should come and take away the souls of men.

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9 And the people asked him, saying, What shall we do then? He answered and said unto them, Ye must turn away from iniquity, and give heed to the words which I say unto you. For the Son of Man must be baptized with water, and he that baptizeth him with the Holy Ghost and with water, shall have eternal life. And he that believeth not, shall be damned.

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12 Then came also publicans to be baptized of him, and said unto him, Master, what shall we do? And he said unto them, Give ye tithes, and the like of those things which ye pay unto the king, and ye shall be justified. And he that giveth to the king his dues, shall be justified. And he that giveth to the king his dues, shall be justified.

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Wee Little Tots. Cannot stand quiet when attacked with Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. This little Group Cure is the remedy. 50 cts.

Recruiting Officer.—"If the commandant says 'No!' what would you do? Would he say 'No!'—'Yes, for the love of God!'"

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. No druggists refund money if it fails to cure you.

"Horsehoes bring good luck, it is said." "Did you ever have your wife take a fancy to a gold one set with diamonds?"—N. O. Times Democrat.

The Queen & Crescent. Only 24 hours to New Orleans. The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line South.

Some men show good judgment by showing a lack of self-confidence.—Chicago Daily News.

PITMAN FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

The veracity of figures often depends upon the honesty of the statistician.—Chicago Daily News.

We have not been without Pilo's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Probably the most difficult man in the world to please is the one who doesn't know what he wants.—Chicago Daily News.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

While thou livest keep a good tongue in thy head.—Shakespeare.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 12.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle, common, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Select, 14 to 15; Hogs, 10 to 11; Sheep, 8 to 9.

WHEAT.—No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4; No. 4, 1 1/4; No. 5, 1 1/4; No. 6, 1 1/4; No. 7, 1 1/4; No. 8, 1 1/4; No. 9, 1 1/4; No. 10, 1 1/4; No. 11, 1 1/4; No. 12, 1 1/4; No. 13, 1 1/4; No. 14, 1 1/4; No. 15, 1 1/4; No. 16, 1 1/4; No. 17, 1 1/4; No. 18, 1 1/4; No. 19, 1 1/4; No. 20, 1 1/4; No. 21, 1 1/4; No. 22, 1 1/4; No. 23, 1 1/4; No. 24, 1 1/4; No. 25, 1 1/4; No. 26, 1 1/4; No. 27, 1 1/4; No. 28, 1 1/4; No. 29, 1 1/4; No. 30, 1 1/4; No. 31, 1 1/4; No. 32, 1 1/4; No. 33, 1 1/4; No. 34, 1 1/4; No. 35, 1 1/4; No. 36, 1 1/4; No. 37, 1 1/4; No. 38, 1 1/4; No. 39, 1 1/4; No. 40, 1 1/4; No. 41, 1 1/4; No. 42, 1 1/4; No. 43, 1 1/4; No. 44, 1 1/4; No. 45, 1 1/4; No. 46, 1 1/4; No. 47, 1 1/4; No. 48, 1 1/4; No. 49, 1 1/4; No. 50, 1 1/4; No. 51, 1 1/4; No. 52, 1 1/4; No. 53, 1 1/4; No. 54, 1 1/4; No. 55, 1 1/4; No. 56, 1 1/4; No. 57, 1 1/4; No. 58, 1 1/4; No. 59, 1 1/4; No. 60, 1 1/4; No. 61, 1 1/4; No. 62, 1 1/4; No. 63, 1 1/4; No. 64, 1 1/4; No. 65, 1 1/4; No. 66, 1 1/4; No. 67, 1 1/4; No. 68, 1 1/4; No. 69, 1 1/4; No. 70, 1 1/4; No. 71, 1 1/4; No. 72, 1 1/4; No. 73, 1 1/4; No. 74, 1 1/4; No. 75, 1 1/4; No. 76, 1 1/4; No. 77, 1 1/4; No. 78, 1 1/4; No. 79, 1 1/4; No. 80, 1 1/4; No. 81, 1 1/4; No. 82, 1 1/4; No. 83, 1 1/4; No. 84, 1 1/4; No. 85, 1 1/4; No. 86, 1 1/4; No. 87, 1 1/4; No. 88, 1 1/4; No. 89, 1 1/4; No. 90, 1 1/4; No. 91, 1 1/4; No. 92, 1 1/4; No. 93, 1 1/4; No. 94, 1 1/4; No. 95, 1 1/4; No. 96, 1 1/4; No. 97, 1 1/4; No. 98, 1 1/4; No. 99, 1 1/4; No. 100, 1 1/4; No. 101, 1 1/4; No. 102, 1 1/4; No. 103, 1 1/4; No. 104, 1 1/4; No. 105, 1 1/4; No. 106, 1 1/4; No. 107, 1 1/4; No. 108, 1 1/4; No. 109, 1 1/4; No. 110, 1 1/4; No. 111, 1 1/4; No. 112, 1 1/4; No. 113, 1 1/4; No. 114, 1 1/4; No. 115, 1 1/4; No. 116, 1 1/4; No. 117, 1 1/4; No. 118, 1 1/4; No. 119, 1 1/4; No. 120, 1 1/4; No. 121, 1 1/4; No. 122, 1 1/4; No. 123, 1 1/4; No. 124, 1



## Ralph Ringwood. True Story of a Kentucky Pioneer.

(Continued from last week.)

It militated somewhat against the self-independent course I had so proudly, or rather conceitedly, marked out for myself, but it would enable me to enter more advantageously upon my legal career. I talked over the matter with the lovely girl to whom I was engaged. She sided in opinion with my father, and talked so disinterestedly, yet tenderly, that if possible, I loved her more than ever. I reluctantly, therefore, agreed to go to college for a couple of years, though it must necessarily postpone our union. Scarcely had I formed this resolution, when her mother was taken ill, and died, leaving her without a protector. This again altered all my plans. I felt as if I could protect her. I gave up all idea of collegiate studies; pursued myself that by dint of industry and application I might overcome the deficiencies of education, and resolved to take out a license as soon as possible.

That very autumn I was admitted to the bar, and within a month afterward was married.

We had not been married many days when court was held at a county town, about twenty-five miles distant. It was necessary for me to go there, and put myself in the way of business; but how was I to go? I had expended all my means on our establishment; and then, it was hard parting with my wife so soon after marriage. However, go I must. Money must be made, or we should soon have the wolf at the door. I accordingly borrowed a horse, and borrowed a little cash, and rode from my door, leaving my wife standing at it, and waving her hand after me. The next morning the court opened. I took my seat among the lawyers, but felt as a mere spectator, not having a suit in progress or prospect, nor having any idea where business was to come from. In the course of the morning, a man was put at the bar charged with passing counterfeit money, and asked if he was ready for trial. He answered in the negative. He had been confined in a place where there were no lawyers, and had not had the opportunity of consulting any. He was told to choose counsel from the lawyers present, and be ready for trial on the following day. He looked round the court, and selected me. I was thunderstruck. I could not tell why he should make such a choice. I, a beardless youngster, unpractised at the bar, perfectly unknown. I felt difficult yet delighted, and could have hugged the rascal.

Before leaving the court, he gave me one hundred dollars in a bag, as a retaining fee. I could scarcely believe my senses; it seemed like a dream. The heaviness of the fee spoke but lightly in favor of his innocence, but that was no affair of mine. I was to be advocate, not judge, nor jury. I followed him to jail, and learned from him all the particulars of his case; thence to the clerk's office, and took minutes of the indictment. I then examined the law on the subject, and prepared my brief in my room. All this occupied me until midnight, when I went to my bed and tried to sleep. It was all in vain.

Never in my life was I more wide awake. A host of thoughts and fancies kept rushing through my mind; the shower of gold that had so unexpectedly fallen into my lap; the idea of my poor little wife at home, that I was to astonish with my good fortune! But then the awful responsibility I had undertaken!—to speak for the first time in a strange court; the expectations the culprit had evidently formed of my talents; all these, and a crowd of similar notions, kept whirling through my mind. I tossed about all night, fearing the morning would find me exhausted and incompetent; in a word, the day dawned on me, a miserable fellow!

I got up feverish and nervous. I walked out before breakfast, striving to collect my thoughts, and tranquilize my feelings. It was a bright morning; the air was pure and frosty. I bathed my forehead and my hands in a beautiful running stream; but I could not allay the fever heat that raged within. I returned to breakfast, but could not eat. A single cup of coffee formed my repast. It was time to go to court, and I went there with a throbbing heart. I believe if it had not been for the thoughts of my little wife, in her lonely log-house, I should have given back to the man his hundred dollars, and relinquished the cause. I took my seat, looking, I am convinced, more like a culprit than the rogue I was to defend.

When the time came for me to speak my heart died within me. I rose embarrassed and dismayed, and stammered in opening my cause. I went on from bad to worse, and felt as if I was going down hill. Just then the public prosecutor, a man of talents, made a sarcastic remark on something I had said. In an instant my diffidence was gone. I answered with promptness and bitterness, for I felt the cruelty of such an attack upon a novice in my situation. I carried the case through triumphantly, and the man was acquitted.

This was the making of me. From that time forward I never lacked for a case, and was able to keep my family in good circumstances.

(Picent.)

## The Counties. Estill County.

### Loanst Branch.

A line girl was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Skinner.

John H. Bicknell has moved a new saw-mill to his farm and expects to do great business in logs and lumber.

Christmas was so quiet here that it passed almost unnoticed.

R. L. Richardson was a guest of Elly Bicknell recently.

John Gentry was the guest of Eliza Bicknell last week.

Miss Lucy Bicknell visited Miss Nannie Bicknell last week.

During the past week a good many people on Red Lick creek have been busy moving.

Mrs. Cynthia Bicknell received a handsome rocking-chair for taking the most eggs to C. C. Chadwell. She took 505 dozen in a year.

D. F. Click visited your correspondent recently.

### Clay County.

#### Grace.

Mr. Rice, of Bunkham, was here recently.

W. M. Murray is very busy now in his store business.

Isaac Stipleton and wife have been reunited after a week's separation.

John A. Murray has been very sick but the doctor says he is now better.

Mrs. Eliza Riggs fell and broke two ribs during the recent cold time.

W. T. Brimmon and family returned home Saturday after a visit with relatives.

Rev. Perry Smith, of Livingston, passed through here last week on his way to Brigham's Chapel.

Helen Brimmon returned home from Burning Springs on a visit. She expects to go back soon.

T. J. Johnson was here Wednesday, trying to get up a school for his daughter, Miss Bessie Johnson.

R. B. House's school closed here lately. He has conducted a good school and we hope to have others like it.

The three Murray boys, Ed. Bob, and John were taken up recently on a charge of conspiracy, but were acquitted when they came to trial.

#### Ogle.

Wash Davidson visited Miss Maria Swafford last Sunday week.

T. F. Clark visited friends here Saturday and Sunday of last week.

Thomas May was out in the arm at Manchester last Sunday week.

Ed. Frederick visited friends on Martin's Creek Thursday and Friday of last week.

Maria and Ellen Swafford have moved into the house with their brother Daniel.

Joseph Lewis shot and killed Finley Freyman last week Tuesday. It was said to be accidental.

At the recent trial of the Mays and Lewises General May was shot in the back and Elijah Lewis in the arm. Recovery is doubtful.

#### Bright Shade.

Silas Wagers, of Manchester, visited his home near here Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grear spent a few days here recently.

Silas Wagers lost a cow last week. Elhano Smith is slowly improving, after severe sickness.

#### Onedia.

John Campbell has moved his family to Onedia.

Reuters near this place are busy preparing for their crops.

The Manire Baptist school is progressing nicely, with about seventy-five students.

Mrs. Sam Burns, Mrs. A. H. Burns, Alex Burns' child, and John Davidson's child are sick at present.

Robert Haeker says he will finish his logging job soon.

Burns and Peters have bought the stock of goods formerly owned by Robert Carnahan on Bullsken.

### Owsley County.

#### Sturgeon.

John Russell and his brother, of Wolf, are in Owsley spending a few days.

Robert Evans is very sick at this writing. The doctor says it is due to cold.

Mr. Garrett's school at Royal Oak is doing well. Garrett is a wide-awake, up-to-date, energetic teacher and knows his work and how to do the same.

Mr. Gillis Crank's son Henry accidentally shot himself last Monday, by having a revolver in his pocket while chopping wood, his axe handle striking the pistol and it fired in his pocket the shot passing into his thigh. The wound is thought not fatal.

Robert Brandlenburgh, who accidentally shot himself some time ago, is thought will not recover.

Mr. Henry Isaacs has a full school at Elk-Lick school house number 13. He is a teacher of long and varied experience and knows how to break wild colts and make good citizens of them. He is so kind and gentle and and patient with the little folks and never fails to win their confidence, love, and never fails to succeed as a teacher in the common schools.

#### Sturgeon.

Jeff Conrad's wife is very sick and has been so for several days.

Jas. G. Wilson, Jr. will soon commence moving to his farm in Jackson that he has recently bought.

The people of this section are commencing farm work for the next crop by repairing fences.

Brother Jas. Croach preaches at Traveler's Rest every Thursday night. He is young in the work but we hope he will do well.

G. W. Garrett, another good teacher, has taken up school at Royal Oak District District number 17. We hope he will be successful in his work.

Rev. C. W. Hamilton, of Island Creek, who has been blind for many years is very low of pneumonia fever and the doctor thinks there is very little hope of his recovery.

Henry Isaac, of Buck Creek, is teaching school this winter at Elk Lick school house District number 13 and has 41 pupils. Henry Isaacs, always a good school and is a successful teacher. His heart is in the work.

#### Gabbard.

One of Edward Gabbard's little boys has the fever. Edward has had the fever, but is now on the mend.

Several of the boys and girls of this County are attending school at Berea College this winter. Your correspondent wishes them all success.

Joseph and Willie Herndon, of Booneville, passed through here Thursday on their way home from Buffalo where they had been on business.

Jacob Gabbard, Sr., is the oldest citizen of this place, being now 87 years of age. Mr. Gabbard, is very strong to be as old as he is, but is failing in eyesight. He was born in Washington Co. Va., in 1813, came here in early youth and has lived here ever since. Mr. Gabbard has five children, three sons and two daughters.

### Jackson County.

#### Cottingsworth.

A. P. Gabbard is building a steam mill.

J. C. Powell sold Marion Coyle some hogs at 3¢ cents.

Hon. W. H. Culton, of Frankfort, is here on a business trip.

James Gabbard has been appointed Deputy Sheriff under G. A. Jones.

Henry Bishop and three ladies from Indiana, passed through here en route to Clay on a visit.

Rufus Callohan and Miss Abbie McCollum, of McKee, were married last Thursday.

Several of our citizens were summoned to Frankfort Monday to testify in contests there.

Samuel Standifer, of Perry county, has purchased J. C. Powell's Clover Bottom farm for \$800 cash.

Circuit court is just over at McKee. Three men received penitentiary sentences for horse stealing.

A. S. McGuire and son, of Lincoln county, passed through here going to the mountains to buy cattle and mules.

Carter Moore, of Welchburg, and Miss Fannie Jones, of Tyner, were married last Thursday at the residence of the bride's father.

#### Clover Bottom.

Sheridan Ballard is building a new dwelling.

Several of our young folks have the whooping-cough.

Major Cruise says he is going to Illinois next March.

Viola Click went to Berea last week to attend school.

John Dean and Frank Abney have gone to Ansville to school.

Miss Nannie Hatfield will go to Berea soon to attend school.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker died last week.

Peter Bartlett, of Richmond, passed through here en route for McKee.

Rev. Parsons preached at Kirby Knob last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Crawford, of Illinois, visited relatives here during Christmas, returning home last week.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

### THE HOME.

Edited by Mrs. Kate E. Putnam, teacher in Berea College.

#### Receipts for Long Living.

Fix deeply in mind the grand truth that life-power runs the body, and that it alone can cure disease.

Life-power lives upon air, water, and food only; all else is hurtful.

Make cleanliness your motto, and watch against filth in both house and grounds.

Few starve for food, but many for air. Breathe deeply a hundred times daily. Wear no tight clothes. Above all, ventilate your sleeping room.

Beware of gluttony. If the appetite is dull eat fruit only or eat nothing. Use no fiery condiments, but live chiefly on natural grains, vegetables and fruits. Never ask your stomach to chew your food—employ your teeth. Adorn your table not only with viands, but with flowers and smiles and with kindly words.

Deformity is not awkwardness only, but danger. A high chest will give freedom to breathing, and digestion helps to cure many diseases.

Shun stimulants and drugs as you do pestilence. For tea and coffee drink hot water, and in illness let the same magic fluid be your physic.

Thick blood causes colds and countless other diseases. Keep the lungs active by deep breathing, the skin by baths and friction, the kidney by draughts of warm water, the bowels by correct eating, and the blood will be pure.

Spend part of each day in muscular work, part in study, and part in good deeds to men and in the worship of God. —Pennsylvania School Journal.

#### Thoughts for the Quiet Hour.

He whose yesterday is full of industry, ambition, full of books and conversation and culture, will find his tomorrow full of worth, happiness and friendship. —Newell D. Hillis.

The cross of Christ is the heart of the divine system, and all who by preaching are hiding the meaning of this emblem are concealing the meaning of the gospel itself. —Manna.

Yesterday is yours no longer; tomorrow may never be yours, but today is yours, the living present is yours; and in the living present you may stretch forward to the things that are before. —F. W. Farrar.

'Tis an absolute and, as it were, a divine perfection for a man to know how loyally to enjoy his being. We seek other conditions, by reason we do not understand the use of our own; and go out of ourselves, because we know not how there to reside. —Montaigne.

No man ever yet asked to be, as the days pass by, more noble and sweet and pure and heavenly minded—no man has yet prayed that the evil spir- its of hatred and pride and passion and worldliness might be cast out of his soul—without his petition being granted, and granted to the letter. And with all other gifts God then gives us his own self besides. He makes us know him and love him and live in him. —F. W. Farrar.

### THE SCHOOL.

Edited by Mrs. Liza H. Vroom, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

#### In the Cupboard.

What an interesting time we should have, if some day, the things in the pantry or the corner cupboard should be found talking, each in the language of its country. Salt being so common, one of our daily companions indeed—should be heard first. What a story it could tell of the underground world whence it came, of the great mine whence it is taken out in great masses, and is clean and is white, though found underground. Perhaps it would tell the story of the great salt mill that is said to be somewhere in the bottom of the ocean where it grinds away day and night, keeping all the sea a brine!

The pepper box stands near the salt shaker and they are warm friends—at least the salt always speaks so of pepper. They are in no way related, though, and pepper tells of the sunny isles where grew the trees that love him.

Then cloves come from the same place and has an interesting story to tell of the real difference between itself and pepper. The latter is the throat of a tree, while the former is the improved flower-bud of the clove tree.

And here is some cinnamon. It is the inner bark of a tree found in Ceylon and other tropical countries and tells of peoples and rights that would be very queer to us.

Then the coffee, I think that most of it is speaking Mexican-Spanish, much of it is grown and picked by Mexicans in our neighbor country.

The tea would be speaking Chinese so rapidly that we shouldn't be able to tell where one word ended and another started.

Rice is a neighbor of ours and speaks the language of our own sunny South land. Its tones remind us of the note of the Bob-o-link and we see the low lands of Florida covered with growing rice to which these birds are helping themselves as the robins do to cherries in the North.

The sugar, too, tells a story familiar to most of us, but one worth reading up to see if we really know the various stages through which cane juice must pass or perhaps it is best just before we can have white sugar on our tables.

And here is honey, which seems one of the most wonderful things that ever comes to our tables. Just think of the work, the daily toil, of thousands of little bees before we can have their store, so wonderfully earned, so economically packed, so perfectly compounded; so sweet that the word is a synonym for much that we are else at a loss to express. What would "Mamma" do without the word "Honey"? "Sugar" is not half so expressive and "Lasses" does very well for the wee girls in the story but wouldn't have the wearing qualities of "Honey."

The corner cupboard has more things in it than this and next time I think that we must let one talk while the rest listen,—sort of a "Tuesday Lecture" plan.

Chocolate hasn't had a chance to speak at all, and wants to make a speech about himself.

Did you ever notice that almost anybody becomes eloquent on the subject—self?

But it is "Study Hours" now out of the cupboard, and learn some lessons, quite as interesting as the stories that we might hear were we to stay, but we shall come back after study hours for some crackers and jam.

### THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. Mason, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

#### Cowpeas for Swine and Cattle.

When cowpeas are for green manure, it is an excellent practice to turn hogs into the fields about the time the first peas are ripening. Young pigs thrive amazingly on the succulent foliage and well filled pods, and the quality of the pork raised on such a healthful and nutritious diet is very fine. This is a very profitable method of fattening hogs or of preparing them for topping off with corn or sorghum for market. An acre of ripening cowpeas will pasture from fifteen to twenty hogs for several weeks, and the gain in fertility from the droppings of the animals during that period will more than counter-balance the fertilizing value of the forage eaten. The rapid increase in weight will thus represent so much clear profit, and the farmer is richer by half a ton or more of prime pork for every acre planted. Chickens and turkeys also eat the ripe peas and do well upon them. Cattle and horses are sometimes pastured on them, but the safer and more economical way of feeding cowpea vines to such stock is to cut or pull and feed partly wilted. There will be less waste and destruction from tramping, and if each animal is given only so much as it can eat clean, the greatest economy as well as the greatest profits will result. Furthermore, cattle and sheep are liable to bloat if allowed to eat too richly of cowpea vines or any other rich succulent forage, and by using it as a soiling crop the danger may be more readily controlled and loss prevented. The report has been sent out from some of the Northern experiment stations, where this forage plant is not ordinarily cultivated, that cattle will not eat the green vines except after having been starved to it, and then only sparingly. We have seen Western horses and ponies that would not touch red clover or a grain ration of oats, and have heard of Eastern stock that would not eat alfalfa hay. But these few adverse cases do not prove that red clover, alfalfa, and oats are not good forage. With the cowpea the case is similar. It is very rarely that any Southern planter reports that this forage is refused by any kind of stock.

In the Gulf States cowpeas will probably give an average yield of 2 to 3 tons per acre, while 4 to 6 tons are not uncommon. Further North the average yield will range from 1½ tons in Ohio to 2½ tons in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee. Along the Gulf it is one of the best hay crops. North of the latitude of the Ohio River it is chiefly valuable as an addition to the list of drought restraint, summer-soiling crops and as a crop that will yield a considerable amount of forage on soil too sterile to grow red clover. The commercial value runs from \$6 to \$20 per ton, being governed by the relative abundance of other grades of hay and fodder. Its feeding value is equal to that of the best red clover, and the hay ranks high in palatability and digestibility.



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